ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX II.—1897.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1896.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1896. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1896, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and botanical varieties, all hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, with botanical names, and described for the first time in 1896, are included. It has not been thought desirable, however, to give authorities after the names of garden hybrids in such genera as *Cypripedium*, &c. Mere garden varieties of such plants as *Coleus*, *Codiæum* or *Narcissus* are omitted for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviation used to indicate them, are as follows:—*B. B.*—Bulletin de L'Herbier Boissier. *B. H. N.*—Bulletin du Museum d'histoire naturelle, Paris. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *Bruant Cat.*—Bruant's Catalogue

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of New Plants, 1896. *B. T. O.*—Bulletino della R. Società Toscana di Orticultura. *Bull Cat.*—Bull, Catalogue of New, Beautiful, and Rare Plants. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *G. and F.*—Garden and Forest. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *Ill. H.*—L'Illustration Horticole. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société nationale d'horticulture de France. *J. O.*—Journal des Orchidées. *K. B.*—Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Gardens, Kew. *L.*—Lindenia. *Lem. Cat.*—Lemoine, Plantes Nouvelles. *Lind. Cat.*—L'Horticulture Internationale, Catalogue. *M. D. G.*—Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft. *M. G. Z.*—Möller's Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *N. B.*—Notizblatt des Königl. botanischen Garten und Museums zu Berlin. *N. G. M.*—Dr. Neubert's Garten-Magazin. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *Sand. Cat.*—Sanders' Catalogue of New Plants, 1895. *Spaeth Cat.*—L. Spaeth, General Nursery Catalogue. *Veitch Cat.*—Veitch & Sons, Catalogue of Plants. *W. G.*—Wiener Illustrirte Garten-Zeitung.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are:—*ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse.—*H.* Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

Abies grandis pendula. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 28.) Coniferæ. H. A weeping form. Originated in nursery of L. Späth, Berlin.

Acalypha Sanderi, N. E. Brown. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 392.) Urticaceæ. S. A new species attaining a height of 10 to 15 ft. with large ovate green serrated leaves and long drooping tail-like spikes of bright rose red flowers. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

Acanthophippium eburneum, Kränzl. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 266.) Orchideæ. S. A new species affined to *A. Curtisii.* Pseudobulbs angular, 2 to 3 in. long, purplish; leaves oblong lanceolate, plicate, 8 in. long, 2 in. wide; scape two flowered; flowers nearly 2 in. long, white. Malaya? (P. Wolter, Magdeburg.)

Acanthophippium mantinianum. *L.* Lind. & Cogn. (*J. O.* 1896, 138; *L.* 1896, t. 536.) S. A near ally of *A. bicolor,* but differing in its much more robust habit and in the colour of the flowers. Sepals yellow slightly shaded with green, spotted and blotched with purple; petals like sepals but lower portion whiter; lip waxy white, thickened part of disk orange yellow with ridges spotted and lined with purple. Phillipines. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Acer campestre. var. **postelense,** R. Lauche. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 80.) Sapindaceæ. H. A yellow-leaved form of the common maple.

Acer Duretti aureo-marginatum. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 79.) H. A form with leaves margined and dotted with yellow.

Acer Ginnala, Maxim. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 79.) H. The two following varieties of this species are described by Count Schwerin; the names are descriptive enough:—*angustilobum, pulverulentum.*

Acer Negundo varieties. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 78.) H. The following forms of this species are described and figured, viz.:—*densiflorum, falcatum, koehneanum, parallelum, rectangulatum.*

Acer Negundo boreale. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 2.) H. Said to have been introduced from Canada and to be hardy in Russia, and to ripen seeds where the form usually grown in Europe is killed by cold. (H. Schroeder, Moscow.)

Acer Negundo odessanum. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 2.) H. A form with leaves of a deeper golden colour and retaining that colour longer than the ordinary golden *Acer Negundo.* (T. Rothe, Odessa.)

Acer platanoides, var. **multicolor.** (*Gfl.* 1886, 219.) H. A form of the Norway Maple with large red leaves later showing yellowish-white specks and blotches.

***Adiantum bessonianum.** (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 75; *G. and F.* 1896, 314.) Filices. S. A variety of *A. tenerum* with crowded imbricating reniform pinnæ. West Indies. (J. O'Brien.)

***Adonis amurensis,** Regel & Radde. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 240.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A pretty plant with much divided leaves and yellow flowers about 2 in. in diameter. North China. (Kew.)

Aerides Fieldingi album. (*L.* 1896, t. 538.) Orchideæ. S. A form differing from the type in having entirely white flowers. (M. Fl. Pauwels, Deurne, Belgium.)

***Agave laxifolia,** Baker. (*B. M.* t. 7477.) Amaryllideæ. G. A species of the section *Rigidæ* near *A. excelsa.* The flowers give out a smell exactly like that of mice. Mexico. (Kew.)

***Akebia lobata,** Decne. (*B. M.* t. 7485.) Berberideæ. H. This differs from *A. quinata* in having more woody branches, and trifoliate leaves with broad lobulate very pale green more membranous leaflets, the flowers too are smaller, though of the same structure and colour. Japan, North China. (Kew.)

Alocasia sanderiana gandavensis. (*Ill. H.* 1896, 267, t. 65.) Aroideæ. S. A form with young leaves of purplish ground colour and vermilion-tinted veins; this coloration remains constant on the under surface but gradually changes to green on the upper surface. (Louis De Smet-Duvivier, Ghent.)

Aloe abyssinica, Lam. (*W. G.* 1896, 102.) Liliaceæ. G. The following varieties are described by C. Sprenger: *erecta, glauca, robusta, recurvata, pygmæa, maculata.* (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Aloe Bedinghausii. (*M. K.* 1896, 24.) G. A garden hybrid between *Gasteria nigricans* and *Aloe longiaristata.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

***Aloe Beguinii.** (*M. K.* 1896, 24.) G. A garden hybrid between *Gasteria verrucosa* and *Aloe longiaristata.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Aloe Chludowii. (*M. K.* 1896, 24.) G. A garden hybrid, whose parents are given as probably *Gasteria scaberrima* and *G. verrucosa.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Aloe cyanea. (*M. K.* 1896, 24.) G. A garden hybrid between *A. glauca* and *A. incana.* (Haage & Schmit, Erfurt.)

Aloe de Laetii. (*M. K.* 1896, 24.) G. A garden hybrid between *A. ciliaris* and *A. soccotrina.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Aloe Holtzei. (*M. K.* 1869, 24.) G. A garden hybrid whose probable parents are given as *Gasteria intermedia* and *Haworthia Radula.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Aloe Hoyeri. (*M. K.* 1896, 24.) G. A garden hybrid between *Aloe serrata* and *Lomatophyllum borbonicum.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Aloe hybrida gloriosa. (*M. K.* 1896, 27.) G. A garden hybrid between *Lomatophyllum borbonicum* and *Gasteria maculata.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Aloe Lapaixii. (*M. K.* 1896, 27.) G. A garden hybrid between *Gasteria maculata* and *Aloe longiaristata.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Aloe Lauchei. (*M. K.* 1896, 27.) G. A garden hybrid between *Gasteria pulchra* and *G. scaberrima.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Aloe Nowotnyi. (*M. K.* 1896, 27.) G. A garden hybrid of which *A. longiaristata* is one of the parents. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Aloe Quehlii. (*M. K.* 1896, 27.) G. A garden hybrid between *Gasteria maculata* and *G. formosa.* (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Amaranthus Dussii, Sprenger. (*B. T. O.* 1896, 178.) Amarantaceæ. H. A handsome annual with brightly-coloured leaves and flowers. Perhaps a variety of *A. spinosus.* West Indies. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Amaranthus superbus. (*Ill. H.* 1896, 141, f. 15.) H. H. Probably a variety of *A. melancholicus* with elliptic leaves blood-red above and crimson beneath. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Anchusa affinis, *R. Br.* (*B. T. O.* 1896, 220, f. 12.) Borragineæ. H. A handsome annual or perennial with large forget-me-not-like flowers. Abyssinia. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Angraecum Fournieræ, Ed. André. Orchideæ. (*R. H.* 1896, 256, f.; *O. R.* 1896, 196.) A synonym of *A. stylosum,* Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1895, 194.)

Anthurium pumilum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 401.) Aroideæ. S. A garden seedling or hybrid; parentage not stated. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Anthurium triumphans. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 650.) S. A seedling or garden hybrid with pink spathe and yellow spadix. (J. Laing & Sons.)

Aralia chinensis foliis aureo variegatis. (*M. G. Z.* 1896, 323.) Araliaceæ. H. A form with golden variegated leaves. (Peter Smith & Co., Bergedorf, Germany.)

Arctostaphylos nevadensis. A. Gray. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 18.) Ericaceæ. H. A prostrate evergreen bush with ovate leathery leaves and short racemes of reddish flowers. Sierra Nevada.

Artemisia frigida, Willd. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 25). Compositæ. H. A small bush, herbaceous from a suffrutescent base, with finely cut silvery-gray leaves. North Asia. N. W. America. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Aspidium cristatum × marginale. (*G. and F.* 1896, 444, f. 58.) Filices. H. A supposed natural hybrid between the two species indicated in the name. Massachusetts. (G. E. Davenport, Medford, Mass., U.S.A.)

Aspidium simulatum, Davenport. (*G. and F.* 1896, 484, f. 69.) H. A new species allied to *A. Thelypteris,* which it resembles in general characters differing chiefly in its longer stipe, introrse lower pinnæ, larger sori and less convolute margins. Missouri. (G. E. Davenport, Medford, Mass., U.S.A.)

Asplenium Herbstii. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 470.) Filices. H. "Fronds very foliaceous and a bright olive-green colour." Origin not stated. (H. B. May.)

Aster Vilmorini, Franch. (*J. H. F.* 1896, 1188.) Compositæ. H. A species remarkable for its large flower-heads with ray-florets of a bluish-purple colour, either solitary or in pairs at the top of a long naked stalk. Western China. (M. Maurice de Vilmorin, France.)

Astragalus gilgianus, Graebner. (*N. B.* 1896, 185.) Leguminosæ. H. A perennial with silvery leaves and deep ray-violet flowers. Nearly related to *A. cretaceus, A. oxytropifolius* and *A. eriophyllus.* Asia Minor. (Berlin B. G.)

Baccharis trimera, DC. (*R. H.* 1896, 152, ff., 50–2.) Compositæ. G. A leafless shrub attaining a height of 6 ft. with winged expansions along the stems. Flower-heads small, inconspicuous. Argentina. (Ed. André, France.)

Begonia acerifolia. (*Veitch Cat.* 1896, 51.) Begoniaceæ. A garden hybrid between *B. Burkei* and *B decora.* (J. Veitch & Sons.) [There is a species called *acerifolia,* H. B. K., native of Ecuador.]

***Begonia carminata.** (*Veitch. Cat.* 1896, 2.) G. A garden hybrid between *B. coccinea* and *B Dregei.* (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Begonia odoratissima,** Lemoine. (*Lem. Cat.* 1896, 49.) A race of tuberous rooted Begonias with fragrant flowers. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Begonia Rex × decora. (*Jard.* 1896, 267, f. 123.) S. A series of hybrids raised from the two parents above-mentioned is described. (MM. Cappe, France.)

***Begonia umbraculifera,** Hook f. (*B. M.* t. 7457.) S. A remarkable plant both in habit and in having hermaphrodite flowers. A tall species with alternate large reniform or peltate leaves and crowded corymbs of chiefly male white flowers with a few female and bisexual ones. Brazil. (F. Sander & Co.)

Berberis pruinosa, Franchet. (*G. and F.* 1896, 67.) Berberideæ. H. A dwarf shrub "the new growth, the underside of the leaves and the abundant berries being all pure white, and the flowers sulphur yellow." Yunnan.

Bertonerila. (*Lind. Cat.* 1896, 7, ff.) Melastomaceæ. Several varieties of a hybrid between *Bertolonia* and *Sonerila* are here described and figured. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Billbergia Binoti, R. Gérard. (*J. H. F.* 1896, 724.) Bromeliaceæ. S. A species near *B. speciosa,* Thunb. Leaves in a rosette, deep green above, lower portion tinted with reddish-purple, under surface light green lined with white. Inflorescence pendulous, stem, bracts, &c. red. Organ Mountains, Brazil. (Lyons B. G.)

***Bocconia microcarpa,** Maxim. (*Gard.* 1896, L., 197.) Papaveraceæ. H. A handsome species attaining the height of 9 ft. The inflorescence forms a plume-like panicle, not unlike the Venetian Sumach. N. China. (Kew.)

Brodiæa ixioides erecta. (*Gard.* 1896, xlix., 454.) Liliaceæ. A form with large trusses of bright yellow flowers. (Wallace & Son.)

Brodiæa Orcuttii, Baker. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 214, f. 40.) H. A bulb bearing umbels of 5–15 bright lilac flowers on a scape 1 ft. long. San Diego Country. (Wallace & Son.)

***Bryanthus Breweri,** A. Gray. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 19.) Ericaceæ. H. A

charming dwarf evergreen shrub with crowded narrow leaves, and short racemes of purple-red flowers. California.

Bulbophyllum attenuatum, Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 45.) Orchideæ. S. A new species with a flower scape 9 in. long, bearing flowers an inch across and coloured purple. Borneo. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

***Bulbophyllum longiscapum,** Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 45.) S. A new species with ovoid pseudobulbs an inch long, linear oblong leaves 4 in. long, scapes over a foot long and flowers an inch across coloured light green with a red-purple lip. Fiji. (Kew.)

Bulbophyllum orthoglossum, Wendl. & Kränzl. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 326.) S. A new species allied to *B. mandibulare*, which it resembles in pseudobulbs, leaves and flowers, but they are only half as large. The flowers are yellowish green with brown stripes, the lip purple. Saranga Island. (Herrenhausen.)

Bulbophyllum tremulum, Wight. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 593.) G. Pseudobulbs subglobose, leaf ovate-lanceolate 2 in. long; raceme 6 in. long bearing a few flowers 1⅓ in. diameter white with red-purple lines and lip, the latter fringed with long hairs. Nilghiri Hills. (C. J. Lucas.)

***Caesalpinia bicolor,** C. H. Wright. (*K. B.* 1896, 22, 223.) Leguminosæ. S. A new species, forming a tree 20 ft. high; the branches thorny, the leaves bipinnate, the flowers red-purple, and the fruit a flat broad pod 2 in. long. Yields a very fine Brazil-wood, valuable for dye purposes. South America. (Kew.)

Calanthe albata. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 602.) Orchideæ. S. A garden hybrid between *C. veratrifolia* and *C. Cooksoni*. (F. Sander & Co.)

Calanthe Cooksonii. (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 3.) S. A garden hybrid with white flowers; parentage not stated. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Calochortus nitidus,** Dougl. (*Gard.* 1896, L., 11.) Liliaceæ. H. A distinct species, mauve in colour with a white flush, and a blotch of indigo blue on each segment; bearded at the base. California. (Wallace & Son.)

Campanula balchinensis. (*Gard.* 1896, L., 217.) Campanulaceæ. H. A garden hybrid between *C. fragilis* and *C. isophylla alba*. (Balchin & Sons.)

***Campanula regina,** Alboff. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 648.) [This is *C. mirabilis*, Alboff.]

Carrieria calycina, Franch. (*R. H.* 1896, 497, f. 170.) Bixineæ. H. A tree attaining a height of about 50 ft., with the general aspect of *Idesia polycarpa*, but with a woody capsular fruit. China. (Paris B. G.)

Catasetum semiroseum, G. Beck. (*W. G.* 1896, 424, t. 4.) Orchideæ. S. Petals and sepals whitish or bright red; lip greenish white, carmine-coloured at the base. One of the numerous varieties of the natural hybrid *C. splendens*, Cogn.

***Catasetum splendens,** Cogn. (*L.* 1896, tt. 502–3.) S. A number of forms of this natural hybrid are figured in above work under the following names: *rubrum, macrocarpum luteo-roseum, albo-purpureum, acutipetalum*. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Catasetum splendens aureo-maculatum. (*Ill. H.* 1896, 91, t. 54.) S. A form with yellow flowers spotted with rich red-brown. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Cattleya bicolor Lewisii. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 310.) Orchideæ. G. A variety with emerald green sepals and petals and white lip stained with deep purple. (E. Ashworth.)

Cattleya granulosa Banneri. (*O. R.* 1896, 244.) G. A variety with the sepals and petals suffused with bright lurid purple, the flower measuring 6 in. across. (S. Banner.)

Cattleya intermedio - Loddigesii (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 593.) G. A supposed natural hybrid between the two species indicated in the name. (Hon. W. Rothschild.)

Cattleya intermedio-flava. (*R. H.* 1896, 549.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya intermedia* and *Laelia flava*. (M. L. Fournier, Marseilles.)

Cattleya lauremossiæ. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 468.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. lawrenciana* and *C. Mossiæ*. (R. B. White.)

Cattleya luddemanniana Ernstii. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 655.) Flowers larger and richer in colour than those of the type. (H. S. Leon.)

Cattleya Mathoniæ, L. Lind. (*L.* 1896, t. 539.) A supposed natural hybrid between *C. Mossiæ* and *C. luddemanniana.* (L. Linden & Co., Moortebeek, Belgium.)

Cattleya maxima floribunda. (*L.* 1896, t. 506.) A fine form with bright rose-coloured flowers, lip crimson purple with crisped edges margined with white. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Cattleya Mendelii balliana. (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 5.) G. Remarkable for the large size and rich colour of the flowers. (F. Sander & Co.)

Cattleya super-Forbesi. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 90.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. superba* and *C. Forbesii.* (J. Cypher.)

Cattleya Trianæ. (*L.* 1896, tt. 530–1.) A series of varieties are figured and described; *festiva, regalis, dulcis, amplissima, superba, ardens, splendens, majestica.* (L. Linden & Co., Mortebeek, Belgium.)

Cattleya Trianæ atrata. (*J. O.* 1896, 40.) A form with large flowers; sepals and petals very pale rose, the rounded lip very deeply coloured. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

***Celmisia Munroi,** Hook. f. (*B. M.* t. 7496.) Compositæ. G. Whole plant except the upper surface of the leaves and florets, clothed with a snow-white cottony appressed wool. Stem short, crowned with a thick mass of erect and recurved linear-lanceolate leaves. Scapes erect, one-flowered. Head one to two and a half inches across, disc-florets golden yellow, ray-florets white. New Zealand. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Chamædorea gratissima, L. Lind. (*Lind. Cat.* 1896, 13.) Palmæ. S. Described as an elegant species of robust habit with large leaves resembling those of *C. Verschaffeltii.* Habitat not given. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

***Chirita hamosa,** C. B. Clarke. (*R. H.* 1896, 184, t.) Gesneraceæ. S. An interesting species with peduncle adnate to the leaf-stalk. Flowers lilac blue, showy. India. (J. Sallier, Paris.)

Cirrhopetalum graveolens, Bailey. (*O. R.* 1896, 308.) Orchideæ. S. A large flowered species with leaves 12 in. by 5 in., scapes 6 in. high, raceme 7 in. across, composed of about 13 strongly-scented flowers, yellowish-green speckled with red, lip reddish-brown changing to deep purple. New Guinea. (Brisbane Bot. Gard.) [This is supposed to be identical with *C. robustum,* Rolfe.]

Cirsium Velenovskyi, Hort. (*W. G.* 1896, 76, ff. 6, 7.) Compositæ. H. A biennial, during first year with leaves extremely like those of *Chamaepeuce diacantha.* The second year the flowering stems develop to a height of 4½ ft. and bear numerous large beautiful red flower-heads. Origin not stated. (V. Mašek, Bohemia.)

Clematis Addisonii, Britton. (*G. and F.* 1896, 324, f. 43.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A near ally of *C. Viorna:* sepals dark violet-purple, except at the acute reflexed yellow tips. Alleghany Mountains. (Professor C. S. Sargent, Brookline, Mass., U.S.A.)

Clematis Suksdorfii, Robinson. (*G. and F.* 1896, 255, f. 36.) H. "This little-known Clematis of the Flammula section resembles in habit and foliage the widely distributed and variable *C. ligusticifolia.*" N. West. United States.

***Cœlogyne balfouriana.** (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 6.) Orchideæ. G. Described as a free flowering and distinct species, the flowers being coloured cinnamon, orange, and white, and borne on long arched spikes. Habitat not stated. (F. Sander & Co.)

Cœlogyne lauterbachiana, Kränzl. (*N. B.* 1896, 113.) S. A species allied to *C. carnea,* but differing in having more than one leaf to a bulb, in the form of the lip and in the shorter inflorescence. New Guinea. (Berlin, B. G.)

Cœlogyne lurida, L. Lind. & Cogn. (*L.* 1896, 80; t. 532.) S. Sepals and petals a rather greenish-yellow tinged with purple, lip 3-lobed, white and purplish. Origin not stated. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Cœlogyne virginalis, L. Lind. (*G. and F.* 1896, 144.) S. A provisional name for an imported plant described as having pure white flowers in the way of *C. cristata,* and deliciously fragrant. Habitat not recorded. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

***Coffea stenophylla,** G. Don. (*B. M.* t. 7475.) Rubiaceæ. S. "An interesting plant, one of the two indigenous West African species which, in point of commercial value, may prove a formidable rival of the Arabian." Sierra Leone. (Kew.)

***Colchicum byzantinum** var. **cilicum.** (*Gfl.* 1896, 172.) Liliaceæ. H. A handsome variety with flowers as

large as those of *C. speciosum*. Asia Minor. (Kew.)

Colchicum fasciculare, L. (*Gard.* 1896, xlix., 89.) H. The foliage and flowers of this species appear together, the latter being crocus-like in shape and pink and white in colour. Greece. (T. Smith, Newry.)

Coleus spicatus Rondinella. (*Gfl.* 1896, 358, f. 62.) Labiatæ. G. A bushy herbaceous plant about 8 in. high, with fleshy leaves and racemes of blue flowers. Abyssinia. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Colutea longialata, Koehne. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 49.) Leguminosæ. H. A species nearly related to *C. arborescens*. Probably a native of the Balkan Peninsula or Asia Minor. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Comanthosphace japonica**, S. Moore. (*B. M.* t. 7463.) Labiatæ. H. A small undershrub with hoary branches, ovate-lanceolate dark green leaves and erect terminal spikes of small yellow flowers with long exserted stamens. Japan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Coriaria japonica**, A. Gray. (*B. M.* t. 7509.) Coriarieæ. H. The most interesting feature of this Coriaria is the colour of the flowering and fruiting petals, which varies from cherry- to coral-red, that of all other known species being black or violet-black. Japan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Cornus alba Rosenthali. (*M. D. G.* 1897.) Cornaceæ. A form with variegation similar to C. Spaethii. (H. Albern, Vienna.)

***Cornus corynostylis**, Koehne. (*Gfl.* 1896, 286.) H. A Himalayan species nearly allied to *C. macrophylla*, Wall.

***Coronilla cappadocica**, Willd. *Gard.* 1896, L., 117.) Leguminosæ. H. A species of prostrate habit. Flowers golden yellow in numerous racemes. Asia Minor. (E. Whittall, Smyrna.)

Cotyledon Purpusii, K. Schumann. (*N. B.* 1896, 161.) Crassulaceæ. H. Nearly allied to *Echeveria farinosa*, but differing in the narrow, angled, pyramid-formed, red not yellow corollas. Sierra Nevada. (Ernest Bernary, Erfurt.)

***Crassula aloides**, N. E. Br. (*K. B.* 1896, 161.) Crassulaceæ. S. A new species with the appearance of an Aloe, the leaves being green, fleshy, a foot or more long, 2 in. wide at the base. The flower-scape is 3–4 ft. high bearing a corymb 18 in. across of small pale yellow flowers. Transvaal. (Kew.)

Crinum Lesemanni, G. Beck. (*W. G.* 1896, 125, t. 1.) Amaryllideæ. H. H. A garden hybrid between *C. longiflorum* and *C. Moorei* (*makoyanum*). Identical with *C. Powellii*, a hybrid of the same parentage. (H. Lesemann, Vienna.)

Cucurbita andreana, Naudin. (*R. H.* 1896, 542, ff. 184–7.) Cucurbitaceæ. G. A new species with long stems rooting at the nodes, large leaves marbled with white, flowers only half the size of those of the common pumpkin, and obovoid fruit marked with white and yellow on a green ground. Uruguay. (Ed. André, France.)

Cupressus goweniana compacta, Ed. André. (*R. H.* 1896, 8, f. 1.) Coniferæ. H. H. A form differing from the type in its dense, compact, pyramidal habit. (M. Allard, Angers.)

Cymbidium Lowio - eburneum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 337.) Orchideæ. G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. The reverse cross (*eburneo-lowianum*) was raised by Messrs. J. Veitch & Sons in 1889.

Cypripedium Argo-Stonei. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 554.) Orchideæ. A garden hybrid between the two species indicated by the name. (N. C. Cookson.)

Cypripedium Chapmani. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 667.) A garden hybrid between *C. Curtisii* and *C. bellatulum*. (N. C. Cookson.)

Cypripedium concolor var. **longipetalum**, Rolfe. (*O. R.* 1896, 54.) A variety with petals 2½ in. long. (R. B. White.)

Cypripedium goultenianum. (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 23.) A garden hybrid between *C. Curtisii* and *C. callosum*. (F. Sander & Co.)

Cypripedium insigne, Wall. (*L.* 1896, t. 510.) The following varieties are figured in work just mentioned: *moortebeekiense, miniatum, latimaculatum, lucidum, rubidum, albo-marginatum*. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Cypripedium insigne Luciani. (*L.* 1896, t. 505; *Ill. H.* 1896, 11, t. 49.) G. A form with yellow lip and petals; upper sepals broadly margined with white. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Cypripedium lawrencianum var. **viride**, L. Lind. (*L.* 1896, t. 546.) A variety with flowers much greener than the type. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Cypripedium Lawrenceo-Regnieri. (*L.* t. 504.) A garden hybrid between the two species indicated by the name. (M. Bleu, Paris.)

Cypripedium palatinum. (*W. G.* 1896, 105.) A garden hybrid between *C. spicerianum* and *C. harrisianum.*

Cypripedium Reginæ. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 534.) A garden hybrid between *C. leeanum* and *C. fairicanum.* (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Cypripedium regnaldianum. (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 24.) A garden hybrid between *C. insigne* and *C. callosum.* (F. Sander & Co.)

Cypripedium rothwellianum. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 310.) A garden hybrid between *C. Stonei* and *C. Argus.* (F. Sander & Co.)

Cypripedium Sanderæ, Sander. (*G. and F.* 1896, 144.) A provisional name for an imported plant described as having a large spear-shaped dorsal sepal coloured crimson, yellow and green, broad petals coloured yellow and red, and a long narrow yellow pouch. Habitat not stated. (F. Sander & Co.)

Cypripedium schofieldianum. (*G. M.* 1896, 283, f.) A garden hybrid between *C. bellatulum* and *C. hirsutissimum.* (G. W. Schofield.)

Cypripedium Symondsiæ. (*O. R.* 1896, 16.) A garden hybrid probably between *C. venustum* and *C. purpuratum.* (H. J. Ross, Florence.)

Cypripedium villosum Truffautii. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 104.) Leaves broader and flowers larger than in the type. (M. A. Truffaut, Versailles.)

Cyrtanthus obliquus major. (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 57.) Amaryllideæ. G. Apparently an additional name for the type. South Africa. (F. Sander & Co.)

Cyrtochilum micranthum, Kränzl. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 63.) Orchideæ. S. A new species resembling *C. maculatum*, but smaller, with greenish spotted sepals and petals and the lip white with two brown blotches and a yellow anterior. Brazil. (F. Sander & Co.)

Cytisus glabrescens, Sartorelli. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 25.) Leguminosæ. H. A small bush with bright yellow flowers produced in May. Mountains of Upper Italy. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Davallia truffautiana. (*G. M.* 1896, 352, f.) Filices, G. "A particularly handsome and distinct species with large spreading fronds, a peculiarity of which is that the under surface is like the upper." (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

***Debregeasia velutina**, Gaud. (*R. H.* 1896, 321, f. 118.) Urticaceæ. G. A shrub attaining a height of 6 to 9 ft. with stalked lanceolate, serrate leaves and shortly-stalked heads of fruit about the size of a pea, of a bright red colour. East Indies. (Paris B. G.)

Delphinium tatsiensis, Franch. (*W. G.* 1896, 27.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A species about 2 ft. in height with cobalt-blue flowers. China. (Vilmorin, Andrieux, & Co., Paris.)

Dendrobium Arachnites, Reichb. f. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 7, f. 2.) Orchideæ. G. A dwarf species, the pseudobulbs only 3 in. long, fusiform, shining, flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, orange-scarlet; sepals and petals linear, lip pandurate. Burma. (J. Bradshaw.)

Dendrobium chloropterum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 792.) G. Allied to *D. macrophyllum*; flowers greenish with a few purple lines on the lip. Australia. (H. Low & Co.)

Dendrobium Curtisii. (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 12, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *D. aureum* and *D. Cassiope.* (F. Sander & Co.)

Dendrobium cymbidioides. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 581, f. 90.) S. Allied to *D. Cœlogyne.* Pseudobulbs ovate, clustered; leaves linear-lanceolate, 6 in. long; scapes 9 in. erect, many flowered; flowers 2 in. across; sepals and petals narrow creamy-white; lip small white with purple markings. Java. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Dendrobium holmesianum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 401.) G. A garden hybrid between *D. dominianum* and *D. schneiderianum.* (F. Hardy.)

Dendrobium jennyanum, Kränzl. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 329.) G. A new species allied to *D. undulatum* from which it differs in the size of the plant and the flowers which have untwisted segments and a broad three-lobed lip. The colour is yellowish outside, brown inside and varnished. ? Australia. (Zollinger-Jenny, Zurich.)

***Dendrobium quadrilobum,** Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 44.) S. A new species of the section *Cadetia* with creeping stems, short oblong one-leaved pseudobulbs and solitary terminal flowers an inch across, coloured whitish-green. ? New Guinea. (Kew.)

Dendrobium thyrsiflorum Lowii. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 593.) Flowers creamy-white, lip narrow, spoon-shaped and streaked with yellow. (Baron Schroëder.)

Dendrobium Wiganiæ. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 337, 553, f. 84). G. A garden hybrid between *D. signatum* and *D. nobile.* (Sir F. Wigan.)

Didymocarpus malayana, Hook. f. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 123, f. 24; *B. M.* t. 7526.) Gesneraceæ. S. A new species, with ovate acuminate green leaves overlaid with a covering of white silvery hairs. Scapes numerous, erect 4–6 in. high, each bearing two to four flowers which are shaped like those of *Streptocarpus Rexii* but are of a primrose yellow colour. Penang. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Digitalis campanulata. (*G.* 1896, 163.) Scrophularineæ. H. This represents a fine garden race of the common foxglove, *D. purpurea.* (Vilmorin, Andrieux, & Co., Paris.)

Dioscorea Fargesii, Franchet. (*R. H.* 1896, 540.) Dioscoreaceæ. H. A new species with edible tubers. The general botanical characters approach those of *D. pentaphylla.* Western China. (M. Maurice de Vilmorin, France.)

Dipladenia Sanderi, Hemsley. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 652.) Apocynaceæ. S. A new species allied to *D. eximea.* Leaves thick, oblong, acuminate 2 in. long, petiole ½ in. long; flowers 3 in. long and wide, rose-coloured. Brazil. (F. Sander & Co.)

Disa pulchra, Sonder. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 778.) Orchideæ. G. Described in 1847 but never before flowered in cultivation. Tubers large; stems 2 ft., leafy; raceme erect, 6 in. long; flowers 2 in. across, coloured pale lilac and purple; spur, including base of perianth-tube, 2 in. long. S. Africa. (Hon. W. Rothschild.)

***Dischidia hirsuta,** Decne. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 182.) Asclepiadeæ. S. A slender climber with orbicular fleshy leaves 1 in. diameter and axillary clusters of small red tubular flowers. India and Java. (Kew.)

Dracæna Broomfieldii, Sander. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 666, f. 115.) Liliaceæ. Leaves 15 in. long, 2 in. wide, green margined and striped with white; stem short jointed an inch in diameter. "South Sea Islands." (F. Sander & Co.)

Dracæna Rigoutsi. (*Ill. H.* 1896, 24, t. 50.) G. A variegated seedling raised from *Cordyline australis.* (M. Rigouts, Belgium.)

Draperia systyla, Torr. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 20.) Hydrophyllaceæ. H. H. A dwarf sub-shrub with long-stalked ovate hairy leaves and cymes of bright violet coloured flowers. California. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Echeveria Purpusi, Schumann. (*Gfl.* 1896, 608, f. 97; *G. C.* 1896, xx., 698, f. 123.) See *Cotyledon Purpusii.*

Echinocactus Odieri var. **Mebbesii,** Hild. (*N. G. M.* 1896, 406, f.) Cacteæ. G. A form differing from the type in its flesh-coloured flowers.

Echinocereus phœniceus var. **inermis.** K. Schum. (*M. K.* 1896, 150, f.) H. A form differing from the type in not having spines. Colorado. (L. Spaeth, Rixdorf-Berlin.)

Epidendrum atrorubens, Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 46.) Orchideæ. G. A new species allied to *E. plicatum.* Leaves linear-oblong 8 in. long, panicle loose, flowers an inch across, red-purple. Mexico. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Epidendrum elegantulum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 361, f. 49.) A garden cross between *E. Endresio-Wallisii* and *E. Wallisii.* (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Epidendrum xipheroides, Kränzl. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 63.) S. A new species with large pear-shaped pseudobulbs, each bearing two leaves which are linear, thick, 8 in. long, ½ in. wide; raceme slender, few flowered; sepals and petals green with purple lines, lip yellow, with a thick white callus. Brazil. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Eria biflora,** Griff. (*O. R.* 1896, 10.) Orchideæ. G. Plant 6 in. high with two-flowered racemes of whitish-yellow flowers. India. (H. J. Elwes.)

***Eria cæspitosa,** Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 194.) G. A new species of tufted habit without pseudobulbs; leaves 2 in. long, flowers very small, white, purple and yellow. Hainan. (Kew.)

Erigeron glabellus var. **mollis**, A. Gray. (*Gard.* 1896, xlix., 81.) Compositæ. H. A pubescent variety with large rose-coloured flowers. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Erigeron hybridus roseus. (*Ill. H.* 1896, 301, f. 26.) H. A garden hybrid between *E. aurantiacus* and *E. Villarsi*. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Erythrina constantiana, Micheli. (*R. H.* 1896, 524, t.; *Gard.* 1896, L., 408.) Leguminosæ. G. The solitary tree which has been named as above exists in the garden of M. A. Constant, Golfe Juan, Alpes Maritimes. It is about 30 ft. high with a trunk 4 ft. in diameter at the base. Branches and trunk covered with persistent spines. Racemes of large scarlet flowers are axillary towards the extremities of the branches. The species is a near ally of *E. caffra*. Origin unknown.

***Erythronium Johnsoni**, Boland. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 548, f. 83.) Liliaceæ. H. A distinct species, with large reddish-pink flowers, deeper on the outside and a zone of deep pink at the base. Southern Oregon. (Wallace & Son.)

***Eucharis elmetana.** (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 46.) Amaryllideæ. G. A garden hybrid between *E. Sanderi* and *E. grandiflora*. (H. Kitson.)

Eulophiella peetersiana. (*G. and F.* 1896, 514.) Orchideæ. S. A supposed new species, described as having large rose-coloured flowers on strong axillary spikes. The rhizomes are thin Iris-like and yellowish-white; the leaves are 4 in. in diameter at the base. Madagascar? (F. Sander & Co.)

***Fraxinus anomala**, Torrey. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 26.) Oleaceæ. H. A small tree with leaves most reduced to a single broadly ovate leaflet. Colorado, &c. (Kew.)

Fritillaria Bornmülleri, Hausskn. (*Gard.* 1896, xlix., 282.) Liliaceæ. A species allied to *F. aurea*, and like that species, with golden-yellow flowers. (Barr & Son.)

***Fritillaria nobilis**, Baker. (*B. M.* t. 7500.) H. [Above is correct name for plant described in New Garden Plants of 1895 under the name of *F. kotschyana affinis*.]

Geonoma siesmayeriana, L. Lind. (*Lind. Cat.* 1896, 17.) Palmæ. S. Described as a species of tufted habit with glaucous green leaves which are tinged with red when young. Habitat not given. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Geophila picta, Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 18.) Rubiaceæ. S. A small prostrate plant with ovate oblong leaves 2 in. long., coloured dull green with a pink mid-rib and pink hairs. Flowers small, white in many-flowered heads. British Guiana. (F. Sander & Co.)

Gerbera viridifolia, Sch. Bip. (*Gard.* 1896, xlix., 162.) Compositæ. H. This species bears white flower-heads $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width, on scapes 1 ft. in height. Leaves, inverted, lanceolate with long stalks. S. Africa. (Cambridge B. G.)

***Geum Heldreichii.** (*J. of H.* 1896, xxxii., 487.) Rosaceæ. H. Said to be a variety of *G. montanum* with deep orange red flowers. Greece.

Gongora portentosa var. **rosea**, Cogn. (*L.* 1896, t. 508.) Orchideæ. S. A form with sepals and petals bright rose-purple with small purplish spots, lip citron yellow. United States of Colombia. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Gongora sanderiana, Kränzl. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 456.) S. A new species allied to *G. portentosa*. Pseudobulbs conical, 5 in. long; leaves 10 in. long, 2 in. broad; racemes six-flowered; flowers yellowish with rose-coloured spots. Peru. (F. Sander & Co.)

Gutierrezia Euthamiæ, Torr. & Gray. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 26.) Compositæ. H. A suffruticose plant with narrowly-linear leaves and a profusion of small golden-yellow flower-heads. Western United States. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Habenaria Elwesii, Hook. f. (*B. M.* t. 7478.) Orchideæ. G. This species is most nearly allied to *H. digitata*, differing in the much larger flowers, hairy petals with much longer divisions, long lobes of the lip, and spur-like stigmatic processes. Nilghiri Hills. (H. J. Elwes.)

***Haworthia xiphiophylla**, Baker. (*B. M.* t. 7505.) Liliaceæ. G. This differs from *H. setata* by its narrower thinner leaves, and from *H. arachnoidea* by the leaves not being at all pellucid or lineate. Cape Colony. (Kew.)

Helleborus caucasicus var. **nigricans.** (*Gfl.* 1896, 162.) Ranunculaceæ. H. A form differing from the type in its large bluish-black flowers. (Otto Froebel, Zurich.)

Heuchera sanguinea alba. (*Ill. H.* 1896, 334, f. 32.) Saxifrageæ. H. A.

form differing from the type in having pure white flowers. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

*Hibiscus Archeri. (*G. and F.* 1896, 324.) Malvaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between *H. Rosa-sinensis* and *H. schizopetalus*. (Kew.)

Hippeastrum muesserianum, L. Lind. (*Ill. H.* 1896, 376, t. 72.) Amaryllideæ. S. Segments narrow, salmon-colour tinted with rose apparently nearly allied to *H. aulicum*. Brazil. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

*Homalopetalum jamaicense, Rolfe. (*O. R.* 1896, 204.) Orchideæ. S. A new genus allied to *Tetramicra*, remarkable in having the median petal (lip) like the lateral petals. It is of dwarf habit, the rhizomes creeping, pseudobulbs ¼ in. long, leaves ovate, ½ in. long, peduncle 1 in. long, bearing one flower with linear segments ½ in. long. It is figured in *Hooker's Ic. Pl.* t. 2461. Jamaica. (Kew.)

Hoya Lauterbachii, K. Schum. (*M. K.* 1896, 9, f.) Asclepiadeæ. S. A large-flowered species with hairy stems, leaves and flowers; latter dark brown-red inside, emerald green outside. New Guinea.

Idria columnaria, Kellogg. (*B. H. N.* 1896, i., 113.) Tamariscineæ. G. A curious plant with thick pyramidal spiny stems and terminal panicles of straw-coloured flowers. Lower California. (Paris B. G.)

*Iris albopurpurea, Baker. (*B. M.* t. 7511.) Irideæ. H. The nearest ally of this species is *I. hexagona*, a native of the Southern United States. The species was introduced to Kew from Japan with *I. laevigata* from which it differs in having the inner segments erect instead of horizontally spreading. Flowers white, spotted with purple. Japan.

Iris assyriaca, Hausskn. (*Gard.* 1896, xlix., 265.) H. A species belonging to the *Oncocyclus* group, bearing white flowers like a large *I. caucasica* in form. (Max Leichtlin, Baden Baden.)

Iris Lortetii alba. (*W. G.* 1896, 137.) H. H. A form differing from the type in its pure white flowers. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Iris paravar. Foster. (*J. of H.* 1896, xxxii., 536.) H. A garden hybrid between *I. paradoxa* and *I. variegata*. (M. Foster.)

Isoloma jaliscanum, S. Wats. (*G. and F.* 1896, 496.) Gesneraceæ. G. Stem decumbent, pubescent; leaves oblong-lanceolate 1–3 in. long; flowers in umbels, corolla an inch long, scarlet. Mexico. (Harvard B.G.)

Juniperus virginiana reptans. (*M. G. Z.* 1896, 296, f.; *M. D. G.* 1896, 55.) Coniferæ. H. A prostrate form of value for rockeries, &c. (Jena B. G.)

Juniperus virginiana turicensis. (*Gfl.* 1896, 162.) H. A form of compact, pyramidal habit, and with bluish gray leaves. (Otto Froebel, Zurich.)

*Kendrickia Walkeri, Thw. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 394.) Melastomaceæ. S. Described as one of the most beautiful of Ceylon plants. It is a climber with creeping ivy-like stems, ovate fleshy grey-green leaves and terminal umbels in large bright red flowers. Ceylon. (Kew.)

Lælia anceps protheroeana. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 40.) Orchideæ. G. Sepals and petals white at the base, the rest bright rose-purple; lip yellow with purple lines and a crimson-purple front lobe. (J. Broome.)

Laelia autumnalis Fournieri, E. André. (*R. H.* 1896, 547, t.) A large flowered dark coloured variety. (M. L. Fournier, Marseilles.)

Laelia pumila delicata. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 471.) A variety with nearly pure white flowers. (F. Sander & Co.)

Laelia purpurata ashworthiana. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 39, f. 10.) A variety with broad petals coloured purple rose and striped with white. (E. Ashworth.)

Laelia purpurata Lewisii. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 655.) Flowers wholly white, save a few faint lines of lilac-pink on the lip. (W. L. Lewis & Co.)

Laelia purpurata, vars. (*Lind. Cat.* 1896, 47–52.) A number of varieties are here described under such names as *amœna, formosa, lobata*, &c. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Laelio-cattleya Ghislainiæ. (*O. R.* 1896, 39.) Orchideæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Laelia harpophylla* and *Cattleya Prinzii*. (A. Van Imschoot, Ghent.)

Laelio-cattleya highburyensis. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 468.) G. A garden hybrid between *Laelia cinnabarina* and *Cattleya lawrenciana*. (J. Chamberlain.)

Laelio-cattleya velutino-elegans. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 360.) G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (M. Fournier, Marseilles.)

Laelio-cattleya wargnyana. (*L.* 1896, t. 535.) G. A garden hybrid. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Lanium subulatum, Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 46.) Orchideæ. G. A new species, small in all its parts, the leaves subulate and the flowers pale green. Brazil. (F. Sander & Co.)

Larix dahurica var. **japonica,** Maxim. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 28.) Coniferæ. H. A Larch from Northern Japan with bluish-green leaves. (*L. kurilensis,* Mayr, may be the same as this.) [L. Späth, Berlin.]

***Lavatera insularis.** (*G. and F.* 1896, 164, f. 27.) Malvaceæ. H. H. A compact shrub 4 ft. through with palmately lobed leaves on long petioles and axillary solitary flowers, 2 in. diameter, coloured yellowish-white striped with purple. Mexico. (T. S. Brandegee, California.)

***Ledum glandulosum,** Nutt. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 19.) Ericaceæ. H. This differs from *L. latifolium* and *L. palustre* in its larger ovate leaves, which are not woolly but dotted underneath with impressed glands. Sierra Nevada. (Kew.)

***Lepidotrichum uechtritzianum,** Vel. & Bornm. (*Gard.* 1896, L., 238.) Cruciferæ. H. A prostrate widely-spreading herbaceous plant with white flowers. Bulgaria. (Kew.)

Libocedrus decurrens aureo-variegata. (*M. D. G.* 53.) Coniferæ. H. A form with persistently golden variegated leaves. (Dahs Reuter & Co., Oberpleis, Germany.)

Lilium Biondii, Baroni. (*B. T. O.* 1896, t. vi., 1.) Liliaceæ. H. A scarlet flowered species with linear leaves. Nearly allied to or perhaps identical with *L. sutchuenense.* China. (Florence B. G.)

Lilium chinense, Baroni. *B. T. O.* 1896, 176, t. vi., 2.) H. A scarlet-flowered lily with linear leaves nearly allied to *L. sutchuenense.* China. (Florence B. G.)

Lilium szechnense, Hort. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 372.) A species with large bright red flowers allied to L. *Maximowiczii.* [*L. sutchuenense,* Franchet, is correct name of this plant.]

***Linospadix Micholitzii,** Ridley. (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 50.) Palmæ. S. Described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* 1895, xviii., p. 262, by Mr. Ridley, of Singapore, who says:—"It is unique in the genus in being quite stemless, the wedge-shaped leaves rising erect from the ground in a large tuft. They are upwards of four feet long, narrow at the base, broadening upwards, ending in a pair of long acute points." New Guinea. (F. Sander & Co.)

Lonicera hirsuta × Sullivantii. (*G. and F.* 1896, 345, f. 46.) Caprifoliaceæ. H. A garden hybrid. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Lowia longiflora,** Scort. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 652, f. 111.) Scitamineæ. S. A stemless plant with tufted leaves 3 ft. long, and one flowered scapes a foot long. Flowers 6 in. across, composed of three linear-lanceolate spreading olive-coloured sepals and two smaller linear purplish petals tufted at the apex, the third petal being larger, lanceolate, lip-like, and pure white. Perak. (W. Bull.)

Maclura aurantiaca var. **inermis.** Ed. André. (*R. H.* 1896, 33, f. 10.) Urticaceæ. H. A form with larger leaves than the type, and with quite spineless branches. (M. Guy, Bléré, France.)

***Macrotomia cephalotes,** A. DC. (*Gfl.* 1896, 173.) Borragineæ. H. A handsome perennial with silvery leaves and large golden yellow flowers. Asia Minor. (Kew.)

***Mamillaria heeseana,** McDowell. (*M. K.* 1896, 125.) Cacteæ. G. This has the longest spines of any species of Mamillaria yet discovered. Plant depressed globose, when young clothed with soft white wool intermixed with weak bristles, naked when old. Flowers carmine-red. Mexico.

Maranta major. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 529.) Scitamineæ. S. Plant about 3 ft. high with erect long petioles and ovate green leaf-blades. Flowers not known. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Masdevallia Curlei. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 40.) Orchideæ. A garden hybrid between *M. macrura* and *M. tovarensis.* (A. Curle.)

***Massonia jasminiflora,** Baker. (*B. M.* t. 7465.) Liliaceæ. G. This plant was discovered at the beginning of the century by the celebrated traveller Burchell, but up till now it has only been known from a single specimen

dried from his garden at Fulham in 1818, and preserved in the Kew Herbarium. Leaves two to a bulb, spreading on the surface of the ground. Umbel of white green tipped flowers sessile in the centre of the two leaves. Orange Free State. (Kew.)

Maxillaria striata grandiflora, Sander. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 310.) Orchideæ. G. A variety with larger flowers than the type, white with purple lines. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Michauxia Tschihatchewii,** Fisch. & Mey. (*Gfl.* 1896, 173.) Campanulaceæ. H. A handsome biennial attaining a height of six feet and bearing large numbers of white Martagon Lily-like flowers. Radical leaves long-stalked. Asia Minor. (Kew.)

Miltonia bleuiana aurea. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 337.) Orchideæ. G. Differs from other forms of this hybrid in having clear yellow markings at the base of the lip. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Morus alba aurea. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 2.) Urticaceæ. H. A form with golden yellow leaves and branches. (T. Rothe, Odessa.)

Morus nigra globosa. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 2.) H. A form of perfectly hemispherical habit. (T. Rothe, Odessa.)

Narcissus triandrus × albicans. (*G. M.* 1896, xxxix., 164. f.) Amaryllideæ. H. A garden hybrid. (G. H. Engelheart.)

***Nepenthes Pervillei,** Blume. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 239.) Nepenthaceæ. S. A distinct species with short shining-green oblanceolate leaves and dull crimson pitchers 2 in. long. Wild specimens have leaves 12 in. long and pitchers 8 in. Seychelles. (Kew.)

***Nephelaphyllum cristatum,** Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 194.) Orchideæ. S. A new species, allied to *N. cordifolium*; leaves cordate ovate, 2 in. long; scape 10 in. long, few-flowered; flowers ½ in. wide, green with purple lines, lip white in front. Hong Kong. (Kew.)

Nymphæa andreana. (*Gard.* 1896, L., 325.) Nymphæaceæ. H. A garden hybrid or seedling sport. Leaves 8 in. across, slightly spotted with brown. Flowers cup-shaped, 5 in. wide, violet-red. (Latour-Marliac, Temple-sur-Lot, France.)

Nymphæa stellata eastoniensis. (*G. and F.* 1896, 474, f. 68.) S. A seedling variety with numerous broad deep blue petals. (O. Ames, Mass.)

Oberonia Myosurus, Lindl. (*O. R.* 1896, 3.) Orchideæ. G. A small species with terete, fleshy leaves covered with minute pustules. Spike cylindrical: flowers small buff-coloured. Burma. (H. Low & Co.)

Odontoglossum andersonianum Bradshawii. (*O. R.* 1896, 106.) Orchideæ. G. A variety with narrow sepals and petals coloured bright yellow, spotted with red-brown. (H. Low & Co.)

Odontoglossum andersonianum Kitsoni, O'Brien. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 358.) G. A variety with large broad-petalled well-formed flowers, creamy white, tinged with purple and spotted with red-brown. (J. H. Kitson.)

Odontoglossum concinnum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 467.) A supposed natural hybrid with pale yellow flowers blotched and spotted with brown. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum ashworthianum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 196, f. 26; L. t. 522.) "Flowers of the largest size covered with blotches of rose and rose-purple." (E. Ashworth.)

Odontoglossum crispum augustum. (*L.* 1896, t. 524; *O. R.* 1896, 196.) A form with very large vinous red blotches. (Dallemagne & Co., Rambouillet, France.)

Odontoglossum crispum calos. (L. 1896, t. 118.) G. A form with a large blood-red blotch on the sepals and petals. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum citratum. (*L.* 1896, t. 521.) G. A form with citron-yellow flowers: lip passing into white at the margin, blotched with brown purple. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum jumelianum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 467.) G. A variety with white flowers blotched with vinous purple. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum Meleagris. (*L.* 1896, t. 520.) G. A fine form with large pale rosy-lilac sepals and petals shading into white towards the middle; lip large, white, orange yellow in centre, with irregular red spots. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum var. **sulfureum,** Rolfe. (*O. R.* 1896, 60.) G.

A variety with the flowers of an uniform sulphur-yellow colour. (R. B. White.)

Odontoglossum crispum venustum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 655.) "The best rich crimson-purple blotched Odontoglossum yet seen." Flowers large and full. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum excellens luteolum. (*O. R.* 1896, 248.) G. A variety with sulphur-yellow flowers without the brown blotches of the type. (Baron Schroeder.)

Odontoglossum Halli × crispum. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 667.) G. A garden hybrid between the two species indicated by the name. (N. C. Cookson.)

Odontoglossum hunnewellianum grandiflorum. (*L.* 1896, t. 545.) A form with larger flowers and a more brightly-coloured lip than the type. (L. Linden & Co., Moortebeek, Belgium.)

Odontoglossum luteo-purpureum ashworthianum, O'Brien. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 63.) G. Flowers 5 in. across, sepals broad, reddish brown, with yellow tips, petals broad creamy yellow with red-brown spots; lip fringed yellow with a purple crest. Colombia. (E. Ashworth.)

Odontoglossum Rossi var. **Pauwelsiæ,** *L. Lind.* (*L.* 1896, t. 534.) G. Sepals and lateral petals almost entirely light brown. (M. Fl. Pauwels, Deurne, Belgium.)

Odontoglossum rubiginosum. (*L.* 1896, t. 517.) G. A natural hybrid near *O. wilckeanum.* Flowers light yellow with large chocolate-brown blotches. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum spectabile. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 467; *L.* 1896, t. 523.) A supposed natural hybrid resembling *O. excellens;* flowers yellow spotted with chestnut-brown. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum troyanofskyanum, L. Lind. (*L.* 1896, t. 540.) A supposed natural hybrid between *O. Pescatorei* and *O. triumphans.* (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum varicosum giganteum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 655.) G. Flowers much larger than in the type. (Sir F. Wigan.)

Odontoglossum wilckeanum elongatum. (*J. O.* 1896, 40.) G. A variety of this natural hybrid with larger and more brightly-coloured flowers than the type. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum wilckeanum olivare. (*J. O.* 1896, 40.) A new variety of this natural hybrid with large olive-greenish flowers. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum wilckeanum rufum. (*L.* 1896, t. 519.) G. A form of this natural hybrid with red-brown blotches. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

***Olyra concinna,** Hook. f. (*B. M.* t. 7469.) Gramineæ. S. A dwarf densely-tufted perennial grass with sessile, almost imbricating, distichous leaves an inch long. Costa Rica. (Kew.)

Oncidium godseffianum, Kränzl. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 754.) Orchideæ. A new species resembling *O. pubes,* differing in its smaller flowers and in the separation of the lateral sepals. Pseudobulbs 5 in. long, cylindrical, each bearing a pair of linear-lanceolate leaves; flower-scape long, slender, branching. Hab. — ? (F. Sander & Co.)

Opuntia rhodantha, K. Schumann. (*M. D. G.*, 1896, 29.) Cacteæ. H. This has a red corolla and filaments and smooth ovary. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Opuntia tetracantha, J. W. Toumey. (*G. and F.* 1896, 432.) G. A new species allied to *O. Thurberi.* It is a branched shrub 2 to 5 ft. high, the stem and joints cylindrical, covered with prominent tubercles bearing tufts of brown bristles and straw-coloured, flattened, deflexed loosely sheathed spines. Flowers greenish-purple; fruit ovate, bright scarlet. Arizona. (Arizona University.)

Opuntia xanthostema, K. Schumann. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 29.) H. This species has carmine-red flowers, dark yellow filaments and a prickly ovary. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Ornithogalum revolutum,** Jacq. (*G. and F.* 1896, 323.) Liliaceæ. G. An ally of *O. arabicum,* having narrow leaves 9 in. long, erect scapes 12 in. long, and a sub-umbellate raceme of about 20 flowers, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, glistening white with an eye-like blotch of olive brown. S. Africa. (Kew.)

***Palisota Maclaudi,** Cornu. (*J. H. F.* 1896, 466.) Commelynaceæ. S. A near ally of *P. thyrsiflora,* Benth., but

differing in its much longer narrower rather long stalked leaves, by the hairs of the sheaths and stalks being black and not brown, by its more woody stem, &c. Upper Guinea. (Paris B. G.)

Passiflora galbana, M. T. Masters. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 555, f. 97.) Passifloreæ. S. A new species with entire lanceolate leaves 3 in. long and greenish-yellow flowers 3 in. across. Brazil. (R. Creighton.)

***Pentstemon secundiflorus,** Benth. (*Gard.* 1896, xlix., 478.) Scrophularinæ. H. A pretty species with blue flowers, which are suffused with bronze on the upper surface. Colorado. (Kew.)

***Pentstemon Watsoni,** A. Gray. (*Gfl.* 1896, 77.) H. A dwarf-growing compact species with roundish leaves and racemes of blackish-blue flowers. Colorado. (Herb & Wulle, Naples.)

Perezia sonchifolia, Baker. (*R. H.* 1896, 134, t.) Compositæ. H. A pretty annual with thistle-like leaves and white flower-heads like miniature Camellias. Uruguay. (Ed. André, France.)

Phaius ashworthianus. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 534.) Orchideæ. S. A garden hybrid between *P. Mannii* and *P. maculatus.* (F. Sander & Co.)

***Phaleria ambigua,** Hook. f. (*B. M.* t. 7471.) Thymetalaceæ. S. A climbing glabrous shrub with light green somewhat leathery leaves and axillary and subterminal heads of pure white scented Daphne-like flowers. Java. (Kew.)

Philodendron robustum, L. Lind. (*Lind. Cat.*, 1896, 21.) Aroideæ. S. Described as a species of extraordinary vigour with large emerald green leaves. Habitat not given. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

***Physurus chinensis,** Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 200.) Orchideæ. S. A new species, with short stem, caespitose ovate green leaves 4 in. long and short scapes bearing numerous small flowers. Kwantung. (Kew.)

Pittosporum eriocarpum, Royle. (*B. M.* t. 7473.) Pittosporeæ. G. A small tree with shortly-stalked leaves and terminal panicles of fragrant golden-yellow flowers. Western Himalaya. (T. Hanbury, La Mortola, Italy.)

Platycerium Veitchii. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 652.) Filices. G. Described as a "distinct species of stout erect growth, each frond being of unusual leathery substance and dark green in colour." (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Plectocomia crinita, L. Lind. (*Lind. Cat.* 1896, 21.) Palmæ. S. Described as a species with the petioles armed with white spines in fascicles of about seven; leaves pinnate, very large glaucous green, whitish on under side. Habitat not given. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Polystachya villosa, Cogn. (*J. O.* 1896, 139.) Orchideæ. S. A curious species with flat round disk-like pseudo bulbs furnished with two erect lanceolate-spathulate acute leaves and deep violet-purplish hairy flower-stems bearing somewhat fleshy old gold-coloured flowers more or less tinged with red. Madagascar. (Mme. Adde, Pauillac, France.)

Potentilla dahurica × fruticosa. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 49.) Rosaceæ. H. A hybrid between the two species named. Garden origin.

Potentilla micrandra, Koehne. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 48.) H. A low bush about half as tall-growing as *P. fruticosa* with pinnate leaves and dark yellow flowers. Japan.

Potentilla parvifolia, Fischer. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 26.) H. A dwarf much-branched shrub with yellow flowers produced in July and August. Siberia. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Primula floribunda grandiflora. (*G.* 1896, 113, t. 1424.) Primulaceæ. H. Differs from the type in having much larger flowers. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Prunus curdica, Fritsch. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 26.) Rosaceæ. H. Intermediate between *P. spinosa* and *P. insititia.* Asia Minor. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Prunus subhirtella,** Miquel. (*B. M.* t. 7508.) A small tree, the cherry-like leaves appearing after flowering. Flowers in fascicles of from three to five, white. Japan. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Pteris Childsii. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 470.) Filices. G. "Fronds compound, pinnæ much subdivided, the tips and margins being percristate." Origin not stated. (T. Childs.)

Pteris Drinkwateri. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 592.) G. Probably a seedling variety of *P. umbrosa,* with fronds 2 ft. high and pinnæ ¾ in. wide, dark green. (Messrs. Stroud Bros.)

***Pterisanthes polita,** Miq. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 182.) Ampelideæ. S. A climber

with the habit of a Cissus, cordate leaves 5 in. long and a flower rachis flattened like a knife blade, bearing stalked flowers round the margin and sessile flowers on the surface. Malaya. (Kew.)

Pyrus Malus var. **aurea**, Späth. (*G.* 1896, 169, t. 1425.) Rosaceæ. H. A form with leaves blotched with bright golden yellow. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Quercus palustris Reichenbachi (*M. D. G.* 1896, 27.) Cupuliferæ. H. A form with the leaves red from their first opening. (H. Wendland, Herrenhausen, Hanover.)

Quercus pedunculata umbraculifera. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 2.) H. A form of broadly globose habit; a seedling raised from acorns of *Q. p. fastigiata.* (L. Frommel, Odessa.)

Restrepia sanguinea, Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 44.) Orchideæ. G. A new species resembling *R. pandurata* but with crimson flowers. The leaves are elliptical, 2 in. long, and the peduncle is of the same length. Colombia. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Rhipsalis robusta, G. A. Lindb. (*M. K.* 1896, 53.) Cacteæ. G. A South Brazilian species with stout terete branches; flowers produced near tips of the stems. (G. A. Lindberg, Stockholm.)

Rhododendron Falconeri × niveum. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 702.) Ericaceæ. G. A garden hybrid between the two species indicated in the name. Origin uncertain.

Rhododendron halopeanum. (*R. H.* 1896, 359, and 428, t.) H. A garden hybrid between *R. griffithianum* and *R. arboreum.* (M. Halopé, Cherbourg.)

Rhododendron Luscombei splendens. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 702.) H. Differs from the type in having flowers of a rich crimson colour. (S. C. Godman.)

Rhododendron nobilius. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 765.) G. A garden hybrid between *R. Teysmanni* and *R. javanicum.* (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Ribes succirubrum. (*M. G. Z.* 1896, 299.) Saxifrageæ. H. A hybrid between *R. divaricatum* and *R. niveum.* (H. Zabel, Gotha.)

Saccolabium Barbeyæ, Kränzl. (*B. B.* 1896, 40). Orchideæ. S. This is *Angræcum imbricatum*, Lindl.

Salix humboldtiana var. **fastigiata**, Ed. André. (*R. H.* 1896, 177, ff. 58–60.) Salicineæ. G. A form of pyramidal habit resembling that of the Lombardy Poplar. Peru, &c. (Ed. André, France.)

***Salvia schiedeana**, Stapf. (*K. B.* 1896, 19.) Labiatæ. G. A new species with hairy stems a foot high and ovate crenate leaves 3 in. long; flower-spike 5 in. long, flowers blue. Mexico. (Kew.)

Sambucus racemosa plumosa aurea. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 27.) Caprifoliaceæ. H. A form of the scarlet-berried elder with finely-cut golden leaves. (De Voss, Holland.)

***Sarcochilus hainanensis**, Rolfe. (*K. B.* 1896, 199.) Orchideæ. S. A new species allied to *S. Arachnites;* stem slender; leaves linear-oblong 4 in. long; raceme 3 in. long; flowers light yellow, sepals and petals 1½ in. long, lip shorter. Hainan. (Kew.)

***Sarracenia Sanderæ.** (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 534.) Sarraceniaceæ. A seedling or hybrid of garden origin. (F. Sander & Co.)

***Saxifraga afghanica**, Aitch. & Hemsl. (*Gard.* 1896, xlix., 260.) Saxifrageæ. H. A distinct plant with white flowers belonging to the Megasæa group. Afghanistan. (Kew.)

Sedum englerianum, Graebner. (*N. B.* 1896, 186.) Crassulaceæ. H. A densely-caespitose species probably nearly allied to *S. dasyphyllum* or *S. gypsicolum.* Pyrenees. (Berlin B. G.)

***Senecio multiflorus**, DC. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 460, ff. 67–69.) Compositæ. G. An ally of the Garden Cineraria (*S. cruentus*). It has a tall leafy stem branched above, with numerous heads of lilac purple flowers 1 in. across. Syn. *Doronicum Bourgæi*, B. M. t. 4994. Canary Islands. (Cambridge B. G.)

Sidalcea malvæflora Listeri. (*Gard.* 1896, L., 131.) Malvaceæ. H. A variety with blush-pink flowers. (Lister.)

Sobralia Brandtiæ, Kränzl. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 608.) Orchideæ. G. A new species with the habit of *S. macrantha.* Leaf sheaths marked with black spots; flowers from a cone-like head; sepals and petals linear-oblong rose-purple; lip convolute, disk yellow, margins wavy. S. America. (F. Sander & Co.)

Sophora platycarpa, Maxim. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 27.) Leguminosæ. H. In habit and general aspect scarcely distinguishable from *S. japonica*, but differing marked in its fruits. Japan. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Sophro-Lælia Marriottii. (*G. C.* 1896, xx., 667.) Orchideæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Sophronitis grandiflora* and *Lælia flava*. (Sir W. Marriott.)

Schoenlandia gabonensis, Cornu. (*J. H. F.* 1896, 467.) Pontederiaceæ. S. An acaulescent terrestial plant with cordate acute leaves. The solitary flowers spring from short branches in the axils of the bracts; branches, bracts and flowers being a pale violet colour. Western Tropical Africa. (Paris B. G.)

Selenipedium Verdieri. (*J. O.* 1896, 100.) Orchideæ. A garden hybrid between *S. caudatum Wallisii* and *S. Roezlii*.

Solanum Farini, Hort. (*W. G.* 1896, 405, f. 59.) G. A strong-growing blue-flowered spiny species allied to *S. duplosinuatum*. Africa. (Dammann & Co., Naples.)

Sorbus Aucuparia rossica fructu dulci. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 28.) Rosaceæ. H. A form of the Mountain Ash with edible fruits; introduced from Russia. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Stephanandra Tanakæ,** Franch. & Savat. (*Gfl.* 1896, 505, t. 1431.) Rosaceæ. H. An interesting and pretty deciduous shrub larger in all its parts than *S. flexuosa*. Japan. (Kew.)

Taxus floridana, Nutt. (*G. and F.* 1896, 261.) Taxaceæ. H. "A bushy tree, rarely 30 ft. high, with a short trunk occasionally a foot in diameter, and many stout, spreading branches." Florida. (Biltmore Arboretum.)

Thunia alba gigantea. (*Sand. Cat.* 1896, 17.) Orchideæ. S. Flowers larger than in the type, pure white, the lip golden yellow. (F. Sander & Co.)

Thuya occidentalis Elwangeriana aurea. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 28.) Coniferæ. H. A form of the American Arborvitæ with golden yellow leaves which do not *burn* during summer. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Thuya occidentalis Wagneri. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 28.) H. A form of thick, compact, narrow pyramidal habit. (O. Froebel, Zurich.)

Tigridia Pavonia alba immaculata. (*Gard.* 1896, xlix., 361.) Irideæ. A snowy white form without spots. (Van Tubergen, junr., Haarlem.)

***Tigridia Pavonia flava.** (*Gard.* 1896, L., 22.) A distinct variety with pale yellow flowers. (Kew.)

Todea arborea bipinnatifida. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 652.) Filices. G. A variety with finely divided fronds, lighter in colour and more elegant than the type. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Trichomanes Fraseri, Jenm. (*G. C.* 1890, xx., 266.) Filices. S. A new species with creeping rootstock, small erect pale green naked fronds which are sub-flabellate, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long lobed the sori confined to the top lobes. West Indies. (P. Neill Fraser.)

Ulmus campestris umbraculifera nova. (*M. D. G.* 1896, 28.) Urticaceæ. H. This has smaller leaves and a denser habit than *U. c. umbraculifera*. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Utricularia ianthina,** Hook. f. (*B. M.* t. 7466.) Lentibularieæ. S. A handsome species with reniform leaves and large pale blue corollas, the rounded convex part of the lower lip being marked with two vertical golden bands edged with deep violet. In a wild state grows in the axils of the leaves of a *Vriesia*. Brazil. (F. Sander & Co., St. Albans.)

***Uvaria virens,** N. E. Br. (*K. B.* 1896, 16.) Anonaceæ. S. A new species with hairy stems and oblong leaves 3 to 6 in. long; flowers sessile in pairs, small, yellow-green. Delagoa Bay. (Kew.)

Vanda Bensoni var. **tristis,** Parish. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 422.) Orchideæ. G. A variety with flowers coloured sulphur-yellow outside and dirty brown within, lip whitish yellow with green side-lobes. Moulmien. (F. Sander & Co.)

Vanda bicolor, Griff. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 422.) G. A rare species recently reintroduced. Stem 3 ft.; leaves 6–10 in. long obtusely two-lobed; scape stout erect, 4–6 flowered, flowers 2 in. diameter, brownish purple, tessellated, lip margined with yellow and with large orbicular side-lobes. Himalaya. (F. Sander & Co.)

Vanda kimballiana var. **Lackneræ,** Kränzl. (*G.* 1896, 337, t. 1428.) S. A form with flowers of a pure white except the small side lobes of the lip which are yellow. (C. Lackner, Steglitz, Germany.)

Vanda teres gigantea. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 593.) S. A large-flowered richly coloured form with stouter stems and leaves than the type. (Baron Schroëder.)

Viola beckiana, Fiala. (*W. G.* 1896, 197, t. ii.) Violarieæ. H. A handsome rock plant with large blue or yellow flowers. Bosnia.

***Vitis doaniana,** Munsen. (*G. and F.* 1896, 454, f. 59.) Ampelideæ. H. A very hardy vine with hoary white leaves and branches. Texas.

Vitis Solonis robusta. (*W. G.* 1896, 34.) H. A garden hybrid between *V. Solonis* and *V. riparia.* (Besson fils, Marseilles.)

Vriesia mirabile. (*Jard.* 1896, 199.) S. A garden hybrid between *V. hieroglyfica* and *V. cardinalis.* (M. G. Lemaitre, Versailles.)

Vriesia Mortierii. (*R. H.* 1896, 219.) S. A garden hybrid between *Encholirion roseum* and *Vriesia incurvata.* (J. Sallier fils, Paris.)

Vriesia Poelmani. (*R. H. B.* 1896, 229, t.) S. A seedling between *V. splendens* and *V. Van Geerti.* (M. Duval, Versailles.)

Watsonia iridifolia Ardernei. (*G. and F.* 1896, 404.) Irideæ. H. H. A white flowered subvariety of *W. Meriana.* It is identical with *W. iridifolia O'Brieni. See* New Garden Plants for 1889. (R. Wallace & Co.)

Zamia noeffiana, L. Lind. (*Lind. Cat.* 1896, 23.) Cycadaceæ. G. Described as a handsome species allied to *Z. Lindeni* with large fronds, the pinnæ also large and with marginal teeth. S. America. (L'Horticulture Internationale, Brussels.)

Zephyranthes taubertiana, Harms. (*Gfl.* 1896, 281, t. 1427.) Amaryllideæ. G. A species with narrow linear leaves and large pink-tinted flowers. Brazil. (Berlin B. G.)

Zygopetalum Perrenaudii. (*G. C.* 1896, xix., 337, 367, f. 50.) Orchideæ. G. A garden hybrid between *Z. intermedium* and *Z. maxillare Gauthieri.* (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)